

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

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&c., &c., &c.

The Expected Rebel Raids.

Alarm in Ogdensburg.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A. M. 8 o'clock P. M.—

A large number of armed men are on the islands above and below this place. Many strangers have been in town all day. A raid on the town is feared. Business has been suspended. Every body is arming. A tug has gone to reconnoiter. Three men have been arrested for firing in the street. Men and arms have been sent for.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 3.—S. P. M.—A pro- peller arrived here to-day, and reported that an organized rebel force was occupying Wells and Maple Leaf Islands, 18 miles above this place. She also reported armed men on the islands below. A number of strangers have been in town all day, the majority of whom disappeared at dusk in the direction of the islands. Five men were arrested, and refused to give any account of themselves. They were armed with revolvers. A tug-boat passed down this afternoon, hugging the American shore. About 40 men were on board. A force has been sent out to reconnoiter in the direction of the islands. The citizens are forming companies, which are stationed at the railroad depots, &c. Flour, grain, &c., are being sent away. Extensive preparations are being made.

[Ogdensburg, as our readers will probably remember, is situated on the River St. Lawrence, opposite the towns of Prescott and Johnston, Canada West.]

The St. Albans (Vt.) Raiders.

Montreal, Nov. 3.—An application was made before the Judge yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus, for thirteen of the St. Albans raiders in custody here. The application was decided as illegal, as the case was not out of the hands of the magistrates, and no final commitment had been made. The public examination of witnesses begins to-day.

The Pirate Tallahassee.

Startling Remor.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—A rumor has been brought here by pilots that the pirate Tallahassee came into Delaware Breakwater this morning, and destroyed several vessels at anchor there. No confirmation has yet been received, telegraphic communication not extending to Lewes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—The report of the depredations of a pirate vessel in Delaware Bay, comes through pilots who have arrived from New Castle. They say a report was brought here that a pirate ship came in this morning and destroyed the pilot boat Conner, a government buoying schooner and other vessels, and afterwards landed and robbed the people of Lewes, Del., of a large amount of property. The report is not generally credited here, especially as the four o'clock Cape May train brings a confirmation of it.

Search for the Pirate.

Portland, Me., Nov. 3.—The U. S. steamer Albatross, Lieut. Com. Parker, from New Bedford, put into Portland this morning for information in regard to the Tallahassee, and sailed again at 9 o'clock to make a further cruise.

New York, Nov. 3.—The second advent of the privateer Tallahassee was not by any means unexpected for, and it is probable that a very large fleet can be readily dispatched from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron in pursuit. Admiral Paulding has but one vessel that he can send from here, and she sailed to-day at one o'clock. This vessel is the new steamer Shawmut; she is pretty fast, and carries a battery of sufficient weight to use up the privateer. The Tallahassee was at Halifax on Tuesday, and probably ere this has been notified, and is in pursuit. Every vessel that can be spared for the chase will be sent out.

From Fortress Monroe—The Exchange of Prisoners of War.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 1.—The flag of truce steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, left this morning for Aiken's Landing, on the James River, in charge of Col. J. E. Mulford, with the intention of completing arrangements for the exchange of prisoners of war by way of Savannah, Ga. About eight hundred soldiers, wounded in Thursday's fight, have arrived at Hampton and Portsmouth hospital.

The Election Frauds.

Trial of Colonel North—Arguments of Counsel.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The trial of Col. Samuel North, the New York State Agent, and Levi Cohen and M. M. Jones was commenced to-day before the United States Military Commission, of which General Doubleday is President, and Colonel J. A. Foster, Judge Advocate. Messrs. R. H. Gillette and J. D. McPherson appear as counsel for the prisoners.

The above-named prisoners, together with Reeves and Schofield, are charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and of frauds towards the New York State elections, in that they forged the names of officers and soldiers to what purported to be ballots of said soldiers to be used at the election to be held on Tuesday next. They are also charged with falsely and fraudulently issuing divers and sundry blanks, which purported to be signed by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, authorizing certain parties to cast their votes at the ensuing State and National elections, with intent to defraud the true electors of his rights.

Mr. Gillette, one of the counsel for the prisoners, pleaded against the jurisdiction of the Court, arguing that the Court had no jurisdiction; first, over the parties; secondly, over the subject matter; thirdly, that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the National Government; fourthly, that it was a subject over which the National Government had never legislated; and fifthly, that there was no law of the Federal Government authorizing the jurisdiction of a military court for the trial of any one not in the military service of the United States. Mr. Gillette argued that the Federal tribunals had not in any way or manner authorized the trial of persons by a Federal Court for crimes committed against the laws of any State or States. If the accused had committed a crime, it was only a violation of the statute of the State of New York, and consequently the tribunals of the United States had no jurisdiction. If an offense had been committed, it was against the laws of New York, and that same law prescribes the penalties and modes of trial and punishment. If an offense was committed in any other State against the law of the State of New York, under the extradition law, the party charged with the crime is liable to be taken to New York, and there tried. If the parties here charged have not committed a crime against the State of New York, it must appear affirmatively that the crime is one against the statute laws of the United States; as it has been decided that there can be no offense against the United States unless it is specially made so by statute. It is not averred that the prisoners have committed an offense against the statute of the United States. There are no common law offenses in the United States, and it is expressly ruled that what are common law offenses of England are not offenses against the United States. No offense such as these prisoners are charged with, has been created by a statute of the United States, and consequently, this tribunal has no jurisdiction. The Court cannot assume the jurisdiction, for no power has been conferred upon it to try cases, and a man cannot be arraigned when it is impossible to put your finger on a law denouncing the crime. What would be the effect if this court assumed to execute the laws of the State of New York? Would an acquittal or a conviction stop the mouth or tongue of justice in New York? Will this or any other tribunal assume to deprive New York of vindicating her own laws? It matters not what the decision may be here—the State of New York demands the offender, if there is one, and insists on receiving him. It is the justice of New York that must undertake these men, if they have been guilty. If any other tribunal tries them, what is the measure of punishment for them? In all laws there is a fixed punishment for their violation; but what is to be their punishment here? If there is no limit, then there is no boundary beyond which the court cannot go. There are, in this matter, grave consequences, both to the laws of the country and to the parties charged. It is a theory of all courts that they have not a general jurisdiction, that before they can carry into effect their findings they must make up the record; and what law can this court cite giving them jurisdiction over this case? Will they assume it, because it would have been a proper subject for legislation? Mr. Gillette then cited the case of a court-martial ordered at Mobile during the Mexican war by an officer named Hughes, cited the case of a court-martial ordered at Mobile during the Mexican war, because the military courts had no jurisdiction over the offense charged. The counsel said he believed in all sincerity that this court had no jurisdiction over the case. If the parties charged with a crime had been in the service of the United States, and had been subject to military order, the court would then have had jurisdiction.

Col. Foster, Judge Advocate, in reply, said that if the last argument of Mr. Gillette were true, then a military commission could not try a spy or a guerrilla, for they were not subject to the military orders of the United States. The right of trial by jury was a right to which all claimed to be entitled. Yet a guerrilla could not demand such a trial, nor could a traitor demand to be indicted in a court before a trial. In time of war certain peace powers were necessarily suspended. Col. Foster referred to the case of Vallandigham, and quoted largely from the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court upon the application of Mr. Hugh F. Vallandigham's release, to show that they recognized the fact that in urgent and peculiar cases military courts had full powers and jurisdiction. In all these cases the state and condition of the country must be considered. It is charged that the rights of the soldiers have been violated, and as they are in the field, and not in a State where there are recognized courts of law, military tribunals are the proper ones to take note of the matter. The District of Columbia has been considered as in the field. The parties charged with crime here are also considered as in the field, and consequently assuming the fact that soldiers in the field had been defrauded, and by parties also in the field, they were amenable to answer to a military court as the only one having proper jurisdiction.

At the conclusion of Col. Foster's remarks the Court adjourned, at Mr. Gillette's request, until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Southern News.

Late Richmond papers publish information respecting the war in Georgia, in which it is stated that a large force under General Beauregard had effected a junction with Hood's army previously to, or immediately after the crossing of the Tennessee by the latter. Sherman's forces are supposed, by the rebels, to be moving down the Tennessee river in steamers, leaving only a single corps, supported by cavalry, to watch Hood's rear. General Beauregard's general order, on taking command, announced that his Department included the entire country east of the Mississippi. He therefore commanded by General Hood and Dick Taylor, who will continue to discharge their duties as lieutenants, subject of course to his (Beauregard's) control. He enjoins harmony, discipline, confidence, and patriotism, and states that the exercise of these qualities will ensure success and establish their independence.

Five hundred Union prisoners captured during the recent reconnoissance on the Richmond railroad, and the prisoners had arrived in Richmond, Gen. DuBois "grabbed up" by Mosley, near Manassas, and reported killed or murdered had also arrived in Richmond unhurt, upon his way to prison.

The Richmond papers continue to discuss the peace or reconstruction question. Another letter

from Vice-President Stephens to William King, General Sherman's messenger, expresses his earnest desire for peace, which he considers by no means "impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway." The Richmond Whig says: "Talking of reconstruction, there is but one means for a thorough reunion, and that is by a combination between the Confederates and the Northern conservatives, cemented by the blood of the Black Republicans. But nothing short of the blood will suffice." The States Rights holds that peace can only be secured by the exhaustion of the North, and that it is the duty of the South to accelerate the result by raining upon their enemy downright hard blows and defeats.

From Havana.

Havana, Oct. 29.—The United States steamer Porteus has recently visited this port. Though the yellow fever has prevailed fearfully among the shipping, there have been no cases on the Porteus, due to the excellent administration of her commander, R. Shufeldt. Dr. Sims and the Rev. J. M. Goshorn have just arrived from Mobile. A steamer, which had succeeded in getting into Mobile harbor, sprung leak and partially sunk. Her cargo was much injured and powder destroyed. It is quite confidently stated that the celebrated pirate Semmes had arrived here from St. Thomas, in the English mail packet Solent, under the assumed name of "Smith." I have been unable to establish the truth of this report, though I have received information sufficiently conclusive that he not only came, but is still here incognito.

General Intelligence.

(By Mail to the New York Sun.)

CHARLES has now been besieged four hundred and ninety days.

A POLISH refugee, a nobleman, who went to England and had to go errands for a living, recently hung himself in despair.

The Confederacy is getting to be a way that the physicians suggest a black draft, as a last resort.

A CORONER'S jury in Boston returned as a verdict in the case of a woman who died suddenly, that "she died from congestion of the brain caused by overstimulation."

A MAN was recently drafted in Jackson Township, Indiana, who was also drawn in another township. It was ascertained that he had served two years in the army, and had been dead six months.

On Monday the corner stone of the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the State of Ohio was laid at Columbus. The dimensions of the new building are 400 feet long and 100 feet deep. It is estimated that it will cost \$250,000.

The body of the second engineer of the Tonawanda, which was blown up at Detroit recently, has been recovered. The deceased was Joseph Secor, a brother of John Secor, the famous billiard player of Detroit, and leaves a wife and child in Buffalo.

A PARTY of sixty-one Union North Carolina refugees arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday, seeking employment. They were all males, healthy and willing to work, and were taken in charge by the Sanitary Association while looking for employment.

The Early Closing Movement, on the plan inaugurated by the New York Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association, has met with success elsewhere. The merchants of Springfield, Mass., have taken it up, and have signed a resolution for a uniform plan to adopt a general plan of action for all the merchants of that city.

This official statement shows that on the first Monday in October the resources of the National Banking Association were over \$257,000,000, including \$93,250,000 in loans and discounts, and nearly \$14,000,000 in specie and other lawful money. Their profits are stated at \$6,000,000.

A GRAND entertainment was given to the Provincial delegates at Toronto yesterday. Important speeches were made disclosing the policy of the new Canadian Confederation. The Canal system West is to be enlarged and extended. The North-west line is to be provided with an inter-oceanic railway, &c., &c., projected.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Sunday night Bostonian sermon on "The Open House," in which he denounced the great sin of the present generation of the United States, the voice, style and gesture of Mr. Beecher are faithfully reproduced, so as to make the imitation appear almost as good and attractive and quite as effective as the pure article.

Mrs. FRANCES L. CLAYTON, now in Maine, enlisted in the army at St. Paul, Minn., with her husband, in 1861, and fought by his side till he was killed in the battle of Stone River. She was in eighteen battles; once a prisoner three times wounded; in 1862, up and down at her husband's death, made known her sex to her general and was discharged. After that she walked ninety-three miles from Lexington to Louisville.

LIEUTENANT W. B. CROSBY, the gallant young officer who has destroyed the ram Albatross, was born in Wisconsin, but is a citizen of this State, and was appointed from it as a midshipman on the 25th of September, 1857. He was commissioned a Lieutenant on the 16th of July, 1862. Lieutenant Crosby is only 22 years of age, and is one of the most daring, cool and determined men in the navy. He has planned and executed the capture of the Albatross long since, and now lives to see his work fully accomplished.

A GENTLEMAN of Weehawen, N. Y., went hunting a few days since, and not finding any better game, he took a shot at a lot of crows that were waving in the woods. He wounded one of the birds in the wing, and when it fluttered to the ground the gentleman picked it up. The bird crept most pitiously, when suddenly the whole flock came to its assistance and made an attack upon the hunter. They flung about his head, and picked and scratched him with such violence, that he was obliged to defend himself with a stick, and was finally compelled to let the wounded crow go and beat a retreat.

The German press writes a Frankfurt correspondent have never been so full of talk this year. There is a splendid and numerous company everywhere, but unfortunately these cursed with gambling halls are all day long surrounded by a multitude anxious to get rid of their money. A friend of mine and with great common sense, there are the donkey stunts; people coming here for their health, are staying in four or five to gratify their gambling propensities. It does not speak for the power of public opinion in this country that it cannot get rid of this pest, and that the cuprice of a few petty prices can keep up institutions abhorred by the public and condemned by all the princes of the greater and middle states.

The fact of the origin of coal, and of coal oils and gases, from a common vegetation, has very recently been ascertained. When the blockade of North Carolina occurred, about a year since, the supply of turpentine in the manufacturing arts was unexpectedly cut off. Turpentine and other vegetable products derived from vegetation commanded exorbitant prices. This led to efforts for a substitute. Bearing in mind the vegetable origin of coal, somebody ventured to distill it, and, sure enough, the turpentine was obtained. The fact that coal contains precisely the same constituents as our common forest trees, though in a somewhat different form, was thus again established. We thus find in coal the ingredients that we have for turpentine, and in turpentine the ingredients that we have for coal. We can obtain from them the means to warm our houses, the gases to illuminate them, the oils and tallow to lubricate machinery, the turpentine to supply the demands of the arts, and no doubt we can distill from them very good brandy, excellent champagne, and, very old, only, unctuous whiskey.

Political.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

Mayor's Office, New York, Nov. 3, 1864.—In view of the approaching Election, and the existing political excitement, I deem it a duty incumbent on me as Chief Magistrate of this city, to warn and advise all citizens not to allow themselves to be drawn into any controversy or gathered in crowds on the streets, or in the vicinity of the polls. All well disposed and orderly citizens will deposit their votes and immediately retire from the polls. The Police and special aids of the Sheriff will, in the discharge of their duty, see that the ordinances and laws respecting elections, the rules and regulations in reference to voting shall be properly enforced.

C. CONYER GUNTER, Mayor.

THE CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.—As usual a very large number of gentlemen are anxious to represent the city in the State Legislature. The Democratic factions have put forward so many candidates, while the Republicans are comparatively united, that it seems not improbable that some of the candidates of the latter party will be elected. Discriminating voters will know best whom they can trust on railroad matters. As members of the gridiron corporations have boasted that they would elect men in their interests, the people can only block this game by being on the alert. Among those who have been nominated for Assembly are many corrupt politicians, greedy for office, and unscrupulous when they obtain power. These men can be weeded out of every district, and it is understood that a Committee of Citizens has been organized in some of the districts to effect this object. In other districts influential and honest men are laboring earnestly to induce their fellow citizens to inquire into the antecedents of every candidate, with a view of ascertaining whom they can trust to represent them in the Assembly.

MASS MEETING OF THE UNITED DEMOCRACY.—A mass meeting for the ratification of the National State and County tickets of the Democratic party was held, last evening, in Union Square, under the auspices of the McKean, Mozart and German Mozart Democracy. Four stands were erected, one opposite Broadway, two in the vicinity of the Madison Doree, and one opposite University Place, all of which were decorated with Chinese lanterns, while a Caledon light threw its rays upon the stands from Broadway, and numerous tar barrels were burned in the bye streets and in the vicinity of the stands; sky rockets were also sent up, Roman candles burned, and one hundred guns were fired as a salute.

The meeting at the main stand was presided over by Mr. Harris Bogart, who said he was glad to see around him so many Democrats who were opposed to Tammany Hall, the clique and the ring. A long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read, and the persons recommended were unanimously elected. Mr. Charles Price then read a series of resolutions denunciatory of the policy of the present administration and of Tammany Hall, and endorsing the nomination of McClellan and the United Democracy of this city. The resolutions were unanimously adopted with cheers.

The Hon. John McKean was the first regular speaker. He said Union Square was the proper place for Democrats to meet. Cooper Institute had been engaged by the week, and they could not get in, so they took to the street. He then alluded to the present war as the greatest in magnitude ever known, and remarked that we were now, through the mal-administration, a bankrupt nation, a divided country, and engaged in a war which no one could tell the end of, although the backbone of the rebellion had been pronounced to be broken every ninety days. The debt of the country had grown since the war from \$60,000,000 to \$400,000,000. Every second we were spending \$46 and every minute \$2,777. He asked if the administration of the government should again be entrusted for four years to Abraham Lincoln? ("No, no.") He then proceeded to allude to the high price of every necessary of life, and asked, was there no remedy? ("A voice—Yes, elect McClellan.") He said he would come to the ball-box and show how they would do it. He had been born and bred a Democrat, and he assured them that it was not by politicians this country was to be saved, but by the people. (Applause.) He proceeded to say that it was time for all to save their families from want, which would occur through excessive taxation, and the only way to do it was by the election of George H. McClellan and George H. Pendleton next Tuesday. (Applause.) The speaker then lauded General McClellan as one who loved his whole country, and alluded to the various wars in which this country had been engaged contrasting them with this against our brethren, and saying that it was now a question whether this country was to be a Republic under the laws of 1787, or a consolidated Empire. This he asserted was the policy of the Government in alluding to the experiments of Mr. Lincoln by military necessity he asserted that he had signally failed. He then referred to General Lee as a man who called himself a Democrat, and referred to the career of the General in 1848, contrasting it with his assertions in 1864. He agreed with the General in his proposal to have no re-election of a President, and showed his inconsistency in voting for Lincoln for a second term. Judge Poeport was not alluded to and deemed by the audience as a recreant. He (Mr. W. K.) would not go so far, but he would say that Mr. Perreput had behaved most ungratefully to the Democracy for electing him Judge of the Supreme Court. Lincoln wanted to exterminate the South, as Cromwell wanted to exterminate Ireland. (Hisses.) Mr. McKean next alluded to Gen. Sickles. ("Voices—He has only one leg.") I am sorry for his leg, for I believe he went into this war with his whole body. There were also Gen. Wallbridge—he did not know what he commanded [laughter]—Gen. Cochrane, and others; a queer set of Generals! ("Voices—General Busted!") Ah! yes, General Busted [laughter]; he did not know what most to admire—his charge as a Judge, or his charge as a General. [Laughter.] And as for General Cochrane, he had once attacked him in his papers, because he pretended to be a Democrat, and had not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins. (Applause.) He then walked into Tammany Hall, denouncing them as simply aids to the Republican party, whose candidates they had often assisted to elect. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was alluded to, and Tammany denounced as having the policy of the Government in alluding to the experiments of Mr. Lincoln by military necessity he asserted that he had signally failed.

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Governor Seymour, unless fraud was used at the ballot-box. In the city the Democracy would have at least 40,000 majority, if fair play was used. He then advised them to avoid any exciting arguments with Republicans, to go early to the polls, and stand, if necessary, all day, until their time came, and they would have a triumph which would show that we had still on the earth "the law of the free and the home of the brave." (Immense applause.)

Mr. Charles Price, of the 20th Ward, next spoke, and opened by saying there were but two things to do, namely, to relieve themselves of the despotism of the Administration and of the oligarchy of Tammany Hall, and the two birds would be killed with one stone. (Applause.) He insisted that the war was a failure; that the Constitution had been trampled down, and if these men were kept longer in power, they would only disgrace the great names of those who had established the Constitution. He believed that if George B. McClellan should be defeated, our country would be made a despotism, and the end of our liberties will have come. He next spoke of Horatio Seymour, and trusted that he would not have one vote less than General McClellan, and they should also see that proper representatives were sent to Congress to maintain the latter.

A number of other speakers addressed the meeting, which soon after adjourned.

The German stand was presided over by Mr. Charles A. Viemeler, and the audience was addressed by Hon. C. G. Gunther, H. Gerson, Samuel Hirsch, Max Goepf, Mr. John A. Godfrey, Dr. Philip Merkley, Mr. Fred. Weichert, Dr. A. Berkman, Mr. John Rodly, J. W. Warth, Dr. Fred. Frech, and Maritz Meyer. At the other two stands several gentlemen of note delivered addresses, and the various audiences soon dispersed.

MASS MEETING OF THE VETERAN UNION.

The second mass meeting, under the auspices of the Veteran Union Club, took place last evening at the Cooper Institute. Owing to the published announcement that General Banks would be present and address the meeting, a very large audience was present. The usual number of American flags were placed around the stage. Two flags of the 9th Regiment, which had evidently from their appearance seen service on the battlefield, were placed around one of the pillars in front of the stage. After several patriotic airs by the band in attendance, the President of the Veteran Union Club made a few introductory remarks, after which the Glee Club sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill." The Rev. Dr. Bellows was the first regular speaker.

He said he came from the State of California, and that there were enough earnest men there who only wished they were near enough to the seat of the rebellion to give their personal aid in quelling it. He rejoiced to see so many ladies present. In California there were many ladies in the audience of political meetings, but the difference between New York and California was, that in California the mothers came with their babies and nursed them while at the meetings, owing to the high price of domestic help. (Laughter and applause.) Slavery was not the main issue of this war; slavery, however, was dying its own natural death, and would soon be extirpated. (Applause.) The main issue was whether the doctrine that one State could secede and set up by itself, would be sanctioned. ("That's so.") Slavery was a great evil, but it could have a good effect if it led to the secession of the party who had a good deal easier than the principle of secession. The legs might as well be separated from the body, as one or more of these States undertake to leave the Union. ("Good.") We had been trying to work with our legs without the use of our hands. All the States must stay in the Union if this country was to be the greatest nation on the earth, that God Almighty meant it to be. (Applause.) He had seen places where enough gold was buried to pay the national debt for five years. (Cheers.) The speaker argued at some length that the American people had not been enterprising enough in commercial affairs—we had allowed nations to become our peers, which we should never have done. As to the election, he said he did not generally care much for them; but as they might as well be compared to Hyperion as the candidate of the secession party—he did not mean Jeff. Davis either—with Mr. Lincoln. (Applause.) He had known both the candidates. He respected McClellan, but did not think he had an ounce of wisdom or a sound idea in his head. (Cheers.) He (McClellan) was a good man in the hospital, as the speaker could bear witness to. On the other hand, the great head on the long body of Mr. Lincoln contained the requisite to govern this great nation. (Cheers.)

A telegram from General Banks was then read apologizing for his not being present. Ethan Allen, Esq., followed in a short speech when the meeting adjourned.

A McCLELLAN DEMONSTRATION will take place to-morrow night in which all the McClellan Ward Clubs will unite. General McClellan is to review the procession from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Robert Ward is to act as Chief Marshal.

THE REPUBLICAN MERCHANTS.

The Republican Merchants will hold a grand meeting in front of the Custom House to-day, at 3 P. M., to express their preferences for Mr. Lincoln, and their sympathy with the principles involved in his election.

Senator Sumner in Connecticut.

Political excitement runs high in Connecticut, both the opposing parties making the greatest exertions to carry the State. Every town and village in the State is being thoroughly stumped, and torchlight processions and evening mass meetings are the order of the day. The excitement runs almost as high as in the famous April election in 1860, when the State was made the political battlefield of the Union, and the success of Governor Buckingham, the Republican candidate, was regarded as a certain augury of the election of a Republican President. From the energy now put forth, it would appear as if both parties regarded the little State much in the same light, and as holding the balance of power between McClellan and Lincoln. The great Republican guns, such as Senators Chandler and Sumner and General Banks, are stamping the State in opposition to eminent Democratic speakers. The following is an extract from Mr. Sumner's speech, delivered at Hartford on Wednesday evening.

"For a parallel to this rebellion you must look beyond space and time to the first rebellion, when Satan arose against the Divine Majesty, for the supremacy of the heavenly dominion. Call it now rebellion or call it slavery, it is one and the same thing, and to fall under the same power, and the rebellion shall not save itself by skulking under the alias of slavery. Slavery is a state of war ready always to break forth in blood whenever the government refuses to sanction the enormity. Look back to 1620. In that year two ships landed in this country; one of them bore sixteen hundred beings loaded with chains, stolen from their homes to be sold into slavery; the other bore our pilgrim fathers, singing hymns of praise and thanksgiving. These two ships bore the first elements of the rebellion. We fight the battle now not only for our country but the glory of all mankind. Every sympathizer with slavery is a sympathizer with the rebellion. Our duty is plain. Every citizen and citizen in rebellion must be overcome. Strike at slavery and you follow nature, and you strike as only by obedience to nature. Strike a conquer you also bring yourself in harmony with slavery and slavery just as we are about to crush it out for ever. Slavery has legitimacy and constitutionally ceased to exist. Abolish Lincoln in his proclamation (Copy used on last page.)